DALY'S THEATRE - " Needles and Pins."
HAVELY'S DESTRUCTOR OF CARDEN - Minstrels. HAVERLY'S JEES'S CARDEN-Ministrels.

HAVE LO'S OFTH AVENUE THEATRO-" Ingomer."

HAVERLY'S 1415 STREET THEATRE-Rice'S Surprise Party.

MADISON SQUADE THEATRE—" Hazel Kirke,"

PARK THEATRE—" The Logon of Honor." PARK THEATER-" THE L'RIGH OF HONOR."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTIELSSTANDARD THEATER-" METITIONIN."

LINON SOFTARE THEATER-" The REDREY'S Daughter."

WALLACK'S THEATER-" The GUV'NOR"

ASSOCIATION HALL-Lecture.
CHICKERING BALL-Passess Play.
MASONIC PLANTE-Lecture.
MASONIC PLANTE-Lecture.
METAPONITAN CONNET HALL-Fair.
SEVENTEENT A METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH-Enter-

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Theiness Kolices

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE PETER F. HERRING'S Beware of Counterfelts.

Established 1815.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Gold Medal 1878, Paris.

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H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

JOHN DUNAN'S SONS.

Agents for the United States.

QUICK-AS A WINK! Mr. Rockwood while in Europe, secured a new and valuable process for making instantaneous Photographs. He has in tradicest the process in his gallery and takes actioned the for a sints as quick as a wink! 17 Union Square Imperial (and 5) per logen.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE,
NEW-YORK—No. 1, 238 Broadway, coroer Thirtyfirst-si.; No. 842 Sixth-ave, het, Ferty-seventh and
Forty-eighth-ave; No. 308 West Twenty-chird-si.,
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Union-square; No. 2,386 Fourte-ave, (Harlein.)
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New-Dork Daily Gribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Chilian forces which landed on the Peruvian coast were 10,000 strong; they captured Pisco after feeble resistance. ==== The Paris Temps asserts that England and not France should take the lead in settling the Greek question. John J. Mechi, of London, has fatled, ==== The second battalion of the Rifle Brigade is ordered to DOMESTIC .- The annual report of the Chief of the

anal meeting of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was held in Richmond, Va. - The National Board of Trade continued its sessions at the Capital. A committe of the San Francisco Board of Trade has sent a telegram to Admiral Ammen, approving of the Nicaragua Canal project. === In Travers and tuen shot himself in presence of his wifer == Judge Patterson, of Baltimore, has gained a verdict for \$67,000 in a suit against H. Y. Attrib. = A defect has been found in the certing of the Capitol at Albany.

CONGRESS .- In the Senate the Education bill was further considered, ==== In the House, the Pension Appropriation bill was passed; a resolution for a holiday recess was adopted; a recess was taken by both houses in honor of General Grant.

CHY AND SUBURBAN.-The alumni of Hamilton College had a reunion last evening. ==== H. E. Howland yesterday accepted the position of President of the Tax Department. - The actress Gabrielle Du Sauld obtained damages against Steele Mackaye. = The Church of Christian Endeavor was readmitted to Congregational fellowship and its pastor was installed. = The repairing of Fulton Market was begun, ___ Charles P. Chuch died. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.49 cents. = Stocks active and buoyant, closing unsettled at a reaction.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or partly cloudy weather, with lower temperature. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 36": lowest, 25": average, 32%,

Some tangle of red tape has choked off the supply of water for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and it has been found necessary to close it. General di Cesnola explams the circumstances in a letter printed elsewhere The authorities should see to it that the diffienity is removed at once.

The appeal for liberal gifts on Hospital Saturday and Sunday, which will be, this year, Christmas and the day following, has been issued, and will be found summed up in our local columns. The methods to be followed in making the collections are, in general, the same as those of last year.

While the members of Congress from the mining States predict that there will be no mining legislation at this session, there is a strong sentiment in favor of certain changes. A Washington letter gives the main points of the Converse bill, which embodies the principle that mineral locations shall be bounded by straight lines beyond which the mines shall not be allowed to follow the vein.

The Democratic members of the House who voted against an adjournment yesterday in hour of General Grant, and who pointedly retrained afterward from paying him any attention, were for the most part of the old Northern Copperhead school. The Southern Democrats greeted him in a manly and cordial manner. In a small way, it's the same old difference between the Northern and the Southern Democrat, that used to be as marked in the slave-driving as in the votes in Congress.

After the State has expended the snug sum of \$12,000,000 on the New Capitol at Albany, a cracked stone is discovered in the ceiling of the Assembly Chamber, and an investigation has been ordered to ascertain whether there

all-viz., stability.

The Democratic journals which berated President Hayes for taking cognizance of the condition of the elective franchise in the South, would have had him ignore the results of the Congressional investigations and the frank admissions of politicians and newspapers all through that section. We commend to these critics the utterances of General Chalmers, of Mississippi, reported in our Washington dis-Democratic admirers for a man of "honor," and yet he openly commits himself not only to an approval of the shameless frauds to which he owes his so-called "election," and Vicksburg Herald, but also to the general policy of suppressing the negro vote by any means short of public crimmality. He says he is in favor of maintaining his party's control by "using every means short of violence." He enlarges upon this sentment-"every should not overlook the candor of that adjective. General Chalmers is evidently in favor of the starvation policy of Alabama and South Carolina, in favor of intimidation right up to the line of violence, in favor of working upon the fears of the negroes by any trickery that "wit" can devise or any influence that money may exert "short of open bribery." It this is Chaimersism, be says, 'I am rather proud of it." We leave the picture to the contemplation of honest Northern Democrats.

OBTAINING DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.

It has been often said that the people care no longer about alleged frauds at the South. If they do not care about such frauds as were perpetrated at the late election in South Carolina, and do not take steps to prevent such crimes in future, then the people of these United States do not deserve the blessings of free government. An address by the Republican State Committee of that State, just issued, sets forth with great clearness and force the methods used by the D-mocratic party to obtain a pretended majority of 54,241 for Hancook, in a State where a large majority of the actual and qualified voters were for Garfield. These methods are described with such completeness and precision, as to person, place and time, that there ought to be no difficulty in verifying or disproving the statements made, whenever an honest Congress or an upright Court investigates the matter.

I. It is charged that in every county in the State, with but few exceptions, the three managers at each poll who conduct the election were all Democrats. In the few exceptional counties, the majority at each poll were Democrats, and the one so-called Republican was selected without consulting the Republican organization, and was in nearly all cases incompetent or unreliable.

H. There was no chance, therefore, for any Republican to witness the voting or counting, or to guard against fraud, excepting when a United States Supervisor was allowed to be of the State the mere presence of this one agitators at various stages of the movement, present. But at very many polls in all parts witness was prevented, in violation of law, In Aiken County, at five precincts, the Superduties; and one of them was hunted through tills, and vote so as to please their best cusa swamp with dogs. In Edgefield, the Supervisors were driven away from every precinct. Bureau of Statistics has been completed. - A In Laurens, the violence and threats of Deindinner in honor of General Grant was given in ocrats were such that no Republican dared to Washington last night. - A number of vessels | undertake the duties at any precinct. In Barnpre icebound near Sandy Hook. - Two children | well, the same was true at two precinets, and were burned in Virginia yesterday. ____ The an- from these not a single Republican vote was returned. In Newberry, a Supervisor was arrested by a State Constable on the morning of the election and taken away sixteen miles, and another was assaulted and driven from the poll. Other instances are given, and methods Albany yesterday Charles A. Burt killed Sarah are also described by which Supervisors who tried to act were prevented from witnessing

the voting or counting. III. Throughout the State, at most of the polls, the balloc-boxes when opened were found to contain more ballots than there were names on the poll-lists. The managers then drew out the number of ballots in excess, but were enabled by the character of bailots voted to draw out Republican ballots almost exclusively. At 21 poils not a single Democratic ballot was drawn out, though at one of them as many as 135 ballots were drawn. At other places the excess of bailots was greater than the whole number of Republican votes cast, so that nearly the whole Republican vote was abstracted. Thus, at a precinct in Charleston the excess was 1,071, and out of 597 Republican votes cast all but five were drawn out. A table is given showing the exact result at each of 121 precincts, where 62,461 names were on the poll lists, 73,334 ballots were in the box, 10,873 ballots were drawn out, and 7,073 of these were Republican ballots. In place of these, of course, a corresponding number of fraudulent Democratic ballots was retained and counted, making a difference in the result of 14,146, or 23 per cent of the whole lawful vote. At other polls, where the number of names on the lists was 15,886, there were 2,884 ballots drawn out, but the Democratic managers made it impossible for the Supervisors to ascertain how many of these were Republican ballots. The Demoeratic State Committee issued strict orders to managers throughout the State that they must not allow the Supervisors to see or inspect 'any ballots drawn," and that such ballots · must be immediately destroyed," to prevent subsequent detection of the fraud. But at a great igmber of polls, as has been stated, the Supervisors were wholly prevented from acting, so that no record can be obtained of the number of votes withdrawn and destroyed.

IV. The address, a pamphlet of forty-five pages, sums up a great mass of testimony as to the character of frauds already mentioned, and as to fraudulent additions to the polllists in order to admit the counting of the excessive Democratic vote fraudulently cast. It maintains that not less than 20,000 names were thus fraudulently added, and says:

Although the official canvass by the Board of State Canvassers credits Garfield with only 58,071 votes, we raye established the fact that, according to the count nade by the Managers of Election, 69,727 votes were returned by those officers for him, and we have further established the fact that 8.923 ballots known to have een cast for him were destroyed without being counted, which increases the actual vote cast for Garfield to 78.650. And if to the latter figures we add the 10,000 votes estimated to have been east for him and destroyed in like manner, the vote actually east for Garfield is inerenaed to 88.650.

In the calculations thus far made, no account has been taken of the fact that from five poils which gave large Republican majorities no returns were ever received. The facts in these cases are recited, and the

address then proceeds: Add to the vote of Garffeld the number of Republican

has been any settling of the building. If this tickets in the five boxes just named, and the vete nettinas been any setting of the building. If this is the case, the fault lies necessarily with the first architects and builders. The public, however will think loss of the execution of however, will think less of the question of 54,241 for the Hancock electors, they would have had to personal responsibility than of the fact that declare a majority of 20,000 for the Garfield electors, the amazing extravagance displayed in the but the 90,000 Republican votes which were cast for construction of this building may have failed | Garfield were reduced by the Managers of Election to to provide for the most important detail of which figures were accepted by the State Board of Canvassers. In like menuer the 20,000 popular majority which Garfield had in South Carotina was transformed by the Managers of Election into 43,501 majority for Hancock, and then increased by the action of the County

Canvassers to 54,241. The vote actually east for Carfield in South Carolina would have been increased at least 10,000 more but for he violence and intimidation which prevailed in many

parts of the State. On this point, also, a mass of evidence is presented. The entire document is crowded with proof that the so-called election in South patches. General Chalmers passes among his Carolina, from beginning to end, was conducted in violation of law, and in utter disregard of every principle of justice. Not a few elections, since the Democratic party came into which aroused the indigeant disgust of The existence. But it will be doubted, by any candid man who reads the address here quoted, any State or country, a more deliberate, systematic and wholesale fraud than the election of 1880 in South Carolina. The document ought to be published and circulated by the "means," he says, "that wit or money short millions, all over the country, so that the "of open bribery" can command. The reader voters of the North may know what it means to be ruled by the Democracy of the Solid

LAW PROCESSES IN IRCLAND.

Ordinary processes of law count for little in Ireland. At the Cork Assizes two of the agitators have been acquitted. They had been charged with letimidating a farmer who had ree' accusations against them, the evidence for the prosecution was very strong. The proposition of the Land League has evipressure of the Land League has evidently been brought to bear upon the main witness for the presecution, for he house from which the tenants had been evicted and slitting the cars of the bailiff in charge escapes without punishment, although he was posttively identified as the assailant and his guilt was proved. It is probable that the juries which brought in these vertenant-farmer class, and that they had reflection that these which we hear of ore forever, been warned beforehand that they merely a fraction of the thousands daily would incue heavy penalties by opposing the popular cause. Whether they dreaded the puche view. Happity, half the world does not know consequences of independent action in the fury-box or seized the opportunity of promoting the interests of the Land League, they played fast and loose with the facts of the While these acquittals cannot fail to affect

the main prosecutions which the Government have ordered, it would be premature to assume that a break-down is inevitable. Dublin is far more conservative than Cork. More than once has it been proved that a National movement which was creating intense enthusiasm elsewhere was looked upon with distrust and indifference by large and influential classes in the capital. The Archbishop of Dublin has epenly opposed the land so that the final decision of the jury may not be colored by religious prejudice. A jury of tradespeople would be ant to think of their tomers and at the same time relieve general business from the distracting effects of continuous agitation and disorder. The popuhas movement has been resisted and convictions have been repeatedly secured in Dublin, even when the excitement has been as great as it is at present. The collapse of the Government prosecutions, therefore, although highly probable, is not to be looked upon as a foregone conclusion. ,

Meanwhile, the temptation to resurt to the old methods of coercion is gradually overcoming the scruples of the Liberal Ministry, Such a policy would command at once a large majority in the Commons, for the Conservatives would not oppose it and the Ranicals would be situte before voting with the Home Rulers. The English garrison in Ireland has been already reinforced, and a suspension of habe is corpus will place all the leaders of the land movement at the mercy of the Government. What was done so successfully in 1848, when John Mitchel's revolutionary call brought 40,000 English soldiers into the island, and was twice repeated during the period of the Fenjan Brotherhood, can be attempted again without endangering the prospects of the party in power. The writ of habeas corpus can be suspended, and at the same time remedial legislation of wide scope can be proposed. In this way Whig and Radical may be alternately appeased, and both sides of the House, and possibly both Houses, may be brought into harmonious relations. Mr. Forster has shown in the past remarkable facility for performing feats of political management, but he has never undertaken anything so difficult as that of reconciling the advocates of a Force bill and of Land Reform.

THE NEW SIGNAL OFFICER. The prompt confirmation of General Hazen as Chief of the Signal Corps is a fit answer to the outpouring of unreasonable abuse, with which his nomination was received. These late attacks were only an echo of the antagonisms which culminated in the Stanley court-martial in this city, and which ought, for the credit of the Army, to have ended there. They did not deserve the serious attention of the Senate. General Hazen is a representative of the element in the Army which studies hard and works hard, believes that an officer has something to do in time of peace besides drinking whiskey and playing cards, and does not think the old saving need ever be verified that a full colonelcy and complete imbedility come to a man at the same time. He is not popular with another element, which might be truthfully though harshly described as the bummer element, and he has been the victim of persistent and malicious attacks. The stale old charge now revamped. of misconduct at Parisburg Landing, is amply disproved by the official reports of his superior officers in that battle. General Nelson said: Colonel Hazen, commanding the right brigade of my di-vision, carried it into action, and maintained it there most gallantly. The heavy loss of his brigade attests the perceness of the conflict at that point. He drove the enemy and captured the buttery which so distressed us, but was forced back on his reserves.

To Colonel Hazen, commanding the 19th Brigade, I

eg to invite the General's attention. The gallantry with which he led his troops to the attack was most conpicuous, and he handled them ably. The loss of this division, I regret to inform you, is

heavy . . . a total of 739, more than half (nearly two-thirds) of which occurred in Hazen's brigade. General Buell says in his report on the same

C sonet Hezen, reached the enemy's second battery, but

General Hazen's career subsequent to the battle of Pittsburg Landing won him promotion and pointed him out as an officer peculiarly fitted to command movements where success de- and the wild statements of irresponsible and inpended on a combination of courage and coolness. General Sherman had many excellent officers under him of tried skill and bravery, but when he reached Savannah on his march through Georgia, and found time of their opposition to the law proposed in the Fort McAllister barring his way to the sea, it was to General Hazen that he entrusted the The Tribune argued that it would be unwise to difficult and perilous task of carrying that stronghold by assault. It is rediculous to charge Hazen with any lack of soldierly qualities in the light of his conspicuous war record. His selection as Chief of the Signal Service is as good a one as could be made, if the place is to go to an Army officer. Among infamous things have been done at popular the colonels in active service it would be impossible to designate one better fitted by mental powers, scholarly habits and scientific tastes to fill the place. We hope he will imwhether there has ever been perpetrated, in prove the service. There is opportunity enough to make it more thorough and accurate, which a vigorous man, not fond of running in old ruls, will early see.

THE EVERYDAY DOMESTIC DEATH.

It appears to all classes, but more especially to bents of offices by appointment. tender age must have guillants or guardians through the war for his cit z uship in the South, and to attend them. It is this guiding principle taken a lease after the previous tevant had which satisfactorily explains to the manabeen evicted, and as their speeches had been | genet mind of Crimmles the exceptional suc- political sin of having been born in Ohio f publish d and as the farmer himself unde di- cosses of such plays as that in which soit-hearted women weep and colder-plouded men laugh over the

has flutly contradicted his own deposition, tragedies in daily life to grown and mean ever able throughout if the sequal were not so heart- blackguards as heretofore, broaking; but most of them are pitiaule to the last degree. When one has read the score or two of | occurring in real life, but bisiden trom all attempts to jugale the fliectoral count and set how the other half lives, and little of its pain finds other than secret expression. Fortunately, all the repulsive skeletons of every household are not put on exhibition. Then, too, how often it happ as that one tale told in the prints recalls to readers - a least ference of decematis persona.

Take Wednesday's paper. On the same page, in

the same column, read the two tragedies which reveal the infamation of a young and beautiful wife for a boy lover who repulses that the charges made by the Delaware Schattering its Dover mesch were repeated by bim at Georgeher, yet for whom she braves disgrace and abandons home and friends; as it the dishonesty of a mere 12d who had absconded with his master's money, shaming his family, dishonoring down your Vest. It is rather late in the century tionself, and abandoning a career of such promise as comes to few youths. They are sad enough when comes to few youths. They are sad enough when we see only the principals, the guilty ones, suffer, without drawing aside the curtains which disclose a husband's grief, a mother's humbiation, a father's roken heart! We arge in extenuation of her ofences that the garl was giddy and half demented, but exerces will not restore a home or a lost place to society and the esteem of friends. We are told teat the boy was too greatly trusted and tempted, that his mind was possoned and weakened with the nextons drug of sensational literature; and a mix; but not will not restore a good name or reestablish a character. The first of life is for them a long tragedy; of seclusion if not of shame and sin for the one; constant, bitter and un-hill struggle Southern States' Rights people may growl at it. for the other against the distrust and antagonsm of the world. It is a hard struggle, this race of life of ours at its best, but the worst hurdles to evercome and the deepest dicebes to leap are those we build and dig for our own obstraction. Turn a column and read further; and imagine if you can the depths of physical suffering ended by the delirious anates recorded the same day. A man's frozen body is found in the rear of his terement home; who enue officer; the exposure of Rochefori's duplicity and cowardice, there are hints of romances full of that are guilty. There are the glimpses of great griefs and grave crimes to be found even in the advertising columns of the daily papers. What a tale of humiliation, of false pride, is indicated in the petition of the "Refined Southern widow for a position as housekeeper, not meniat." What base artfunces is displayed in that of the "Educated widow if twenty-live as housekeeper for a widower." What infamy of the Harpy is only thinly disguised in the infamous announcement, "Lady House keeper Wanted .- Refined young lady, about eighteen, rather tall; no family." How many innocents will apply for the "refined home" promised, only to invite upon themselves the infamous insults of some monstrous bag! Here is a manly, vigorous application for work of which the advertiser is "not afraid," coupled in the same column with a piteous appeal for employment of any kind by one who has been unformante." The different tones are utterances of hearts equally sore. What brazen efficontery, shametess arrfutness are daily displayed in the mock applications of the demi-monde for "immediate assistance," and classified in some journals under the head of "Financial!"

These little dramas are not without their morals. The most parent one which will strike whoever reads them, is that invariably the sorrows and sufferings and repentance indicated are brought upon the victims by their own imprudences or crimes. It is in this that the real trage ty of life differs from the ideal drama of the stage; and more's the pity that this is true!

Now that Mr. Wales has entered upon his official daties there is one more Commissioner of Packs who knows that carriage drives in pleasure-grounds were not made to be blocked up. The gravel walks which lead up the hill to the proposed see of the obelock start from the drive, upon which pedestrians are not allowed. The paths are to accommodate the people whose carriages must halt before the hill to give them an opportunity to walk up and inspect the Khedive's present. Mr. Wares knows that in well designed parks there are circles and concourses where carringes can turn or halt, and he knows that some relief of this sort would need to be devised at this point, and more lawn turned mio gravel, if he had not already suggested a neater solution of the difficulty-that is to point the monolith down Fifthave, and rear it in the Plaza.

The Executive Committee of the World's Fair Commission, after selecting a site and examining it afterward, has taken one more step. A syndicate of radroad officials have been asked to say that they can get there. It this report is satisfact # the next essential will be an assurance from some

can be healthfully drained. Testimony on these points and others is needed now, and the testimony must come from trustworthy authority. If Inwood is the best possible site it can readily be demor strated, and the selection will be sustained by popular approval and the indorsement of the Commission at its January meeting. But people have grown weary of the mysterious shuffling of the Committee,

terested persons. The extension of the "commission" or "5-cent" hours on the elevated railways is the partial redemption of the promise of the companies, made at the last Legislature, to reduce the fare. At the time compel the companies to run at all hours for half fare so long as the railways were unfinished and still experimental. We believed then and believe now that the companies will in the end find it to their interest to reduce the fare to the uniform rate of 5 cents; but we believe that it will be the part of wisdom to let them see their way to do it gradually. They should also consider whether the time has not arrived for another concession to the general convenience-the running of all-night teains, at proper intervals, on the Sixth Avenue Line, as well as on

Isn't it about time this neasense of charging Ohio Isn't it about time the sensence of charging O'llo with every appointment of a citizen from any other State, merely because he was born in O'llo, were stopped? Suppose that rule had been followed, a few years ago, with Massachusetts? There was a time when a handsome percentage of the end of the control of Western Congressmen were untives of Massa-It is a well known principle of the atrical manager western Congressmen were natives of Massament that the domestic drams is the most profitable. | Western Congressmen were natives of the
chusetts, to say nothing of the
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Abuse is a terrile's boomerang, and to be effective needs to be handled in timionally as well as dexter-ously. We have lately had much throwing of this preciation. This was the programme: We go to the mimic representation of serrows and dancerous weapon, and are threstened with still mesfortures and nine over their simulated griefs | mere; though the ill-success of these who have just us though there were not enough domestic | engaged in the exercise much well warn them to desist. It is safe to say that above of an innocent and the jury, after an hour's deliberation, bave voted for an acquittal. In a second one's duity paper, no matter how brief a chroni- without is juring the object of it. Even if the object ease the result is even more noticeable. A corr of the time or how dull in its dishing of calumny be guilty the chances are against the prisoner charged with foreibly entering a of its sensational dier, without finding the dark "mut-slinger," for if the blows be not cell or tarky traces or the fall record of a score of tragedies delivered they are almost sure to bring as much disstranger and more heart-rending than those of the credit on the person assaulting as on the assaulted. dramatist. Some have a comic side to relieve their bitterness; others are gradesque enough to be laught not understand it, and who will continue to be

Governments come and Governments go here in diets were drawn mainly from the daily rates that find publication how painful is the New-York City, but the dire in the streets remains

If Congress wants to do a popular thing let it drop about reforming the system of electing Presidents,

There is a postserior to the Bayard-Cockling controversy. The Wilmington News gives interviews these of some experience and mature age-scores of with a number of prominent citiz as of Dover who other dramas of real life known only to the softerers | say that they heard Bayard's speech and that the and themselves, but here recorded with only a difhis words just as he sooke them. The name of the stenographer who reported the speech is withheld his Dover speech were town and Harrington.

A word of advice to the Democratic party-pull

Secretary Thomoson tries to hold on to the Monroe dectrine with one hand while grasping the French Panama Canal scheme with the other. He is a vigorous man for his years, but he will have to let go his grip on one or the other.

Measieur Thompson will be quite comfortable with his \$25,000 a year.

There is good practical Civit Service sensa in promoting to the Supreme Bench a man who has done ent service for eleven years in the next highexect

Is Senator Brown going to lead the vanguard of Southern progress? The opportunity is a grand

Some of the country papers think it vastly significant that Governor Cornell made a journey to Bufcap of the young physician from his sick room to falo the other day in company with the Han. Richleap of the young physician from his sick room to the street below; or the mental torture which must have preceded the suicidal acts of the four unfor-Depew, with Platt and with Morton?

Senator Butler has been talking to a newspaper soull guess what grief or what crime is concealed in correspondent about affairs in South Carolina. "1 the mystery of his taking off? In the brief tele- tell you, sir," said he, " it is no longer a question of grams a mouncing the sentence of the English de- politics with us. We simply have one proposition faulter; the abscooding of the guilty Carcago revel staring us in the face, and it is well that the popule of the North should understand it. We are resolved that the illiterate lower classes of our State shall not serrow and shame for more hearts than the ones that are guilty. There are the glimpses of great griefs and grave crimes to be found even in the advised by the illiterate lower classes he means the rule." By the illiterate lower classes he means the rule. By the illiterate lower classes he means the colored people. The ignorant, clay-enting poor whites are a good enough ruling class; but when an intelligent colored man runs for office. Senator Butler and the rest of the chivalry think they are justified in conoting him out or killing him.

> Judge Kelley announces that he is a candidate for Speaker. He doesn't want the Greenback nomingtion, but would like to be the regular Republican candidate. This is unkind to the Greenbackets but the Judge cannot be blamed for wishing to make the race on the stout Republican horse in-stead of straddling their spavined and wind-blown donkey.

> When two Senators are found supporting a bill to pay \$4,750 to the man who compiled the infamous slave code which the Missonri border ruffians tried time for some Democratic or assistant Democratic paper to make another remark about the Southern claims bugaboo ? to force upon the people of Kausas in 1855, is it co

> The Southern papers are delighted at President Hayes's remarks in the Message about the improvement of the Mississippi River, but when General Garneld spoke, in his letter of acceptance, of the importance of the same great National work, they were all allent. You General carried's views on the subject are manifestly of more unportance than those of the outgoing Pr-sident.

PERSONAL

Mr. Reuben H. Springer is torovering from his recent severeiliness. He is very weak, but the fever has left him. Justice Claford grows worse. He is suffering

rom settening of the brain, and his condition is Mrs. Ellen Grant Sartoris has now three children

Mrs. Chittenden will spend Christmas in her Brooklyn home, and will begin her Washington re-

The Hon, Robert H. Prnyu and General Frederick Townsend are mentioned as possible occupants of the Regent's caser vacated by Mr. Charles E. Smith.

Count Harry Araim is mentioned as brokenhearted over the failure of his attempt to be heard in vindication of the charge of treason against him, He is very ill at Nice, surrounded by his family. The devotion with which not only his family but the whole Arnim clan cling to him is described as touch-

The world is not slow to take up republican ideas blood, a member of an exided family of kings, is letters received. Evidently there is a state of angrely. about to be married to the daughter of a very rich | or of something nearly approaching to it. Then A charge of the 19th Brigade, led by its commander, competent sanitary engineer that the basin manufacturer. The marriage has been arranged to be no way of restoring order in freland expect

through the agency of a woman of rank, who is reported to get \$20,000 as a commission.

M. Rochefort is quoted by a London journal as saving: "Iam nowhere so heartily disliked as in England, just as I am nowhere more popular than in Russia. I put this down to the fact that your form of government is so evenly balanced that you cannot but disapprove of my violence." But this unpopularity is only among the aristocracy. "Let me tell you, en parenthese, that I believe I am yery popular with the lower orders in England. A httle pamphiet with my portrast and a short bi-ography, published for a penny, was sold in tens of thousands in London when I was there. As for the Irish, I cannot make them out. They are strugging for independence, and yet they almost threatened to lynch me at Cork in June, 1874."

When Madame Thiers gave several hours to a critical examination of our department at the Paris Exposition, she was asked what she would like to have as a memento of her visit. She answered, to the surprise of many, that she would much like to possess two of the fine hatchets made by the Donglass Company, of Boston. Her desire was computmeated to the representative of that company, and at the cross of the Exposition the hatchets were sent to her by the Commissioner-General, and a letter of thanks, of which the following is a translation, thank you for the two "hardets," which neatly made, and which you were pleased to s

MUSIC.

THE THOMAS-JOSEFFY CO CERT, The second of the Thomas-Joseffy concerts toch place at atenway Hall yesterday of ernoon. The audience was large and kindly disposed, and though it was composed chiefly of ladies, as matinee audiences are wont to be, the applicase was not less general and carnest than at the concert on Tuesday evening, though it was less noisy. Both Mr. Thomas and Mr. Joseffy were warmly welcomed when they appeared, and each number was followed with at

Suite No. 3, "Bounds"
Conc. Fig. No. 4, 5, 191907
Core. Fo. No. 4, 5, 191907
Overt r "Mouen"
Va e Caprine d'Aprics "enobert
"Consedutent No. 5
Au b. red une Source (Gnomenreigen Mr. B fact Joseffy.

Largo Mr. Herm me firande. Handel
Pantasia " Enus of Athens " Reethoven-List .The concertes which Mr. Josefy has chosen for these concerts by Beethoven, Chopin, Lazzt and Henself differ completely from one another in character, and afford ample room for the display not only of his technical powers, out of his versatility. his intelligence, his thoughtfulness and his sympathy with different and widely dissimilar schools of composition. In none of them, how ver, is he iskely to be more happy than he was vesterday in his performance of the Caopin contects. The marked characteristics of his style, grace, delicacy and refinement, his exquisite touch and the minucolored tones which he produces, his abundant but always discreet use of the tempo rubuto, are especoally adapted to the fitting interpretation of Caopta's music. He playing as the opening after a was broad and fercible, but not notey. The romance was rich in poetry and sentiment, and the Rondo was given with delightful brio and spirit, get with extreme grace and delicacy. But the greatest beauty of the performance was its fulness, completeness and its enure freedom from exaggeration and striving after effect and symmetry.

The excellence of Thomas's accompaniments bas come to be a twice-told tale, and still one is not less astonished with each new one. Indeed, so complete is his sympathy and so perfectly is the work of his band blended with that of the plants! that one toses altogether that sense of "accompanying" which one feels with most other conductors. Of course this is only as it should be, but it is seldom met with, and it must be a delight to Mr. Joseffy to play with such support, as it is a delight to us to listen to it. The Liszt selections were admirably given, with color that was rich and varied, but never glaring, and with an azing mechanical per-

fection.

Bizet's interesting Suite was so well done that it ought to have seen extremely effective, but it was not, for a large part of the audience was very laise, and kept coming in with each pause between the movements, so that harf its beauty was lost. The dramatic Bordel Overture was capitally done to Handel Lorgo, which seems to have lost of the popularity that it gained three ago and more, was warmly received.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN. The final public rehearsal for the second concert of the Philuarmonic Soc ety of Brooklyn will take one, and it wants a man with courage and brains choose to graspit.

place at the Academy of Music in that city this afternoon, and the concert itself will be given to-more row evening. The programme includes Handel's 'Ode on St. Cecilia's Day," Schamanu's Fourth Symphony (D minor), the same selections from siegfried that were given at the Philsingfred that were given at the Parkharmonic concert in this city last an a name, with Messrs. Tower and Trumana, Laz's Symphonic Poem, "Orphens," and two
choruses and the Parkish March from Besthoven's "Rums of Athens." The rehearsal will have added interest because of the first appearance of his. Thomas's Brooklyn chorus, which has been in training for a couple of mentos part. Part of his New York chorus song at the last-concert of the New York Palharmonic, and did capitally, so that excellent work will be expected of the Brooklyn singers. singers.

The Dulcigno cession has proved very expensive to the European Powers. It is calculated that the naval demonstration has coursed them directly an expenditure greater than would have sufficed to purenase the entire interest of the Porte and Albandans in the territory under dispute, while the indirect loss to the commercial interests of Europe has doubtless ex-ceed the volument of the coded district many times over

When a correspondent complains of feeling as though she "woul fiv in pieces if not allowed i enter somewhere a public protest, etc.," it is needless to explain that she is a woman, for her phrase berrays hez sex. A lady, the centrifugal forces of whose nature ace graphically described in this phrase, calls Dr. Holland roundly to task in The Woman's Journal for explaining How New-Englanders save money." Suc contents that if the most that can be said of a man when he is dead is that he scrimped along through life and "died at hast the possessor of a nice little property," why he has lived a very small life. This is a big, rich, generous arth, abundantly able to furnish all its inhabitants with a good living. Wherefore to go hungry to-day because one may be obliged to to-morrow does not strike her as favorable to the development of either a broad of a high life. Dr. Hodand makes a very slight admission a that direction when he says: " We are quite aware that somethous of grace and lovableness was last in the maint of these small economies." The correspondent's heart grew bitter as gall when she road that. She was brought up on a New-England airm, and taught school in tarming districts of New-England when the teacher used to "board round." When she road the closing anecdore of the old farmer who said. "When I got a cent I sep' if" the tears would come. "God pity that farmer's wife!" she exclaims. "If Dr. Holland had seen, as I have seen, the weary armers wives she into their graves for wat of the necessaries of fire when might have been bought with the money the old farmer's "kep"," could be talk so glibby and complacently as he now tasks of "How New-Englanders save money t" yet, gendest member of the centle susternood of when you are talk as glibby as you please, economy it know how England.

There is only one agreeable feature about that something of grace and lovableness was lost in the

There is only one agreeable feature about two little girls and a boy. The fourth-her eidest the news from free and, and test is rather grimly plo ant than otherwise. It is sufficiently evident that maiers are coming to a head. Portions of the ill-faced sland are substantially in a state of rebellion. As tas pening of the Connaught Ass zes on the 16th inst. It ppeared that 608 indictable offences had been committed. It has been said that it is impossible to end of a whole people, but this accurs to be coming presty acur to it, or would be, only it appears that only thirty-nine persons have been really judicted. The difficulty is complicated by the fact that 570 persons against whom tuese if neces had been perpetrated refused to give evience, either through terrorism or a desire to shield the off aders. The trouble is almost universal. Thus in Mayo there is a report of 2.36 maket ble off nees, and of SSS of a leaser character. According to the corre-